GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1187
ANSWERED ON:08.12.2004
URBAN POPULATION
Munshiram Shri ;Sen Smt. Minati;Singh Shri Mohan

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the world population would become urban population during the ensuing three years;

(b) if so, the population of Indian population against that figure;

(c) the ratio of Indian urban population likely to turn by 2010 in terms of percentage;

(d) the steps taken /proposed to be taken by the Government to check this trend of growing urban population ;

(e) the details of preparation made to provide accommodation, water, health services and sanitation etc. for urban population ;

(f) whether sex ratio according to census figures is worse in urban centres than rural areas;

(g) whether jains are the only community in which urban figures excess the rural figures ; and

(h) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to lessen urban-rural disparities ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a) Yes, Sir. As per World Urbanisation Prospects, the 2001 Revision, United Nations; estimates based on 2005 and 2010 population, the estimated urban world population would be as below :

Year	Percentage
2005	49.3
2006	49.7
2007	50.2

(b) As per projected population 2002 to 2026 based on the provisional population totals, Census of India 2001, Registrar General of India, the proportion of Indian Urban Population to the total Population of India would be as below:

Year	Percentage
2005	28.7
2006	28.9
2007	29.1

(c) The estimated urban population in India by 2010 would be 29.8%.

(d) The centrally sponsored `Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns` Scheme is in operation to develop requisite level of infrastructure in small and medium towns so as to arrest migration from these to large urban centres, while the Mega City Scheme seeks to augment/strengthen Infrastructure in Mega Cities to cater to increase in population.

(e) Providing housing, water, health and sanitation is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has been sensitizing the States/ Union Territories to improve the basic necessities of the urban population. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has also launched a programme known a s `Two Million Housing Programme` in 1998 which provides for 7 lakh additional houses in urban areas. The Department of Family Welfare provides comprehensive Reproductive and Child Health Services in the urban areas through a network of 1562 Post Partum Centres at district and sub district level, 1083 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 871 Urban Health Posts and 3239 Sterilisation Beds under the Sterilisation Bed Scheme in the country. Further, the Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in tackling the problem of drinking water supply and sanitation through the centrally sponsored schemers namely
(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for Small Towns with Population less than 20,000 administered by the Ministry of Urban Development and
(ii) Integrated Urban Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers, administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

(f) A Statement showing State-wise Rural and Urban Sex-ratio as per Census 2001 is given at Annexure.

(g) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2001, Jains are the only community in which urban figures exceed the rural figures.

(h) The techniques of preconception Sex selection has been brought within the ambit of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 and its Amendments brought out in 2003.

Annexure

Sex Ratio-India, States and Union Territories#: 2001

S.No.	India/State/union Territories	Total	RuraL	Urban
	INDIA	933	946	900
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	892	917	819
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795
3.	Punjab	876	890	849
4.	Chandigarh#	777	621	796
5.	Uttarancahl	962	1007	845
6.	Haryana	861	866	847
7	Delhi#	821	810	822
8.	Rajasthan	921	930	890
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876
10.	Bihar	919	926	868
11.	Sikkim	875	880	830
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819
13.	Nagaland	900	916	829
14.	Manipur	974	963	1009
15.	Mizoram	935	923	948
16.	Tripura	948	946	959
17.	Meghalaya	972	969	982
18.	Assam	935	944	872
19.	West Bengal	934	950	893
20.	Jharkhand	941	962	870
21.	Orissa	972	987	895
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898
24.	Gujarat	920	945	880
25.	Daman & Diu#	710	586	984
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	812	852	691
27.	Maharashtra	922	960	873
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965
29.	Karnataka	965	977	942
30.	Goa	961	988	934
31.	Lakshadweep#	948	959	935

32.	Kerala	1058	1059	1058
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	992	982
34.	Pondicherry#	1001	990	1007
35.	A&N Islands#	846	861	815

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Total Population: Table a-5, Census of India 2001

Note: Including Estimated Population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001